



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES OF CASES.

BAWDY HOUSE.—A covered wagon travelling from place to place, in which prostitution is carried on, is held in *State v. Chauvet* (Iowa), 51 L. R. A. 630, to constitute “a house of ill fame” within the meaning of the statute prohibiting the keeping of such house.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE—DISCRIMINATION.—An ordinance imposing a greater license fee for the sale of intoxicants on the main street of a town than for a license on other streets is held, in *Harrodsburg v. Renfro* (Ky.), 51 L. R. A. 897, to be unconstitutional.

WRONGFUL DEATH—ILLEGITIMATE CHILD—MOTHER'S RIGHT.—The mother of an illegitimate child is, in *Alabama & V. R. Co. v. Williams* (Miss.), 51 L. R. A. 836, denied a right of action for its death under a statute authorizing such actions by the mother or other specified relatives of the deceased person.

PAYMENT TO FOREIGN ADMINISTRATOR.—In *Maas v. German Sav. Bank* (N. Y. Sup. Ct.), 71 N. Y. Supp. 483, it is held that while payment to a foreign administrator is a valid payment, if there be no domestic administrator, yet if there be a domestic administrator, a payment made to the former is invalid, and is no defense to an action by the domestic administrator.

EMINENT DOMAIN—BRANCH ROAD—PUBLIC USE.—A railroad company is held, in *Kansas & T. Coal Railway v. Northwestern C. & M. Co.* (Mo.), 51 L. R. A. 936, to have the right of eminent domain, though its road is short and built chiefly for the transportation of the coal of a coal company which is composed of substantially the same persons that are in the railroad company.

NUISANCE—RIGHT OF MUNICIPALITY TO ENJOIN BY SUIT.—In *Coast Co. v. Spring Lake* (N. J. Err. & App.), 51 L. R. A. 657 it is held that a municipality, as the representative of the public, may sue to abate or prevent a nuisance upon public property within its limits. The authorities as to the right of a municipality to maintain suit to enjoin or abate a public nuisance are collected in a note to this case.

PARTNERSHIP—MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.—The liability of a partnership in an action for malicious prosecution is sustained in *Page v. Citizens' Bkg. Co.* (Ga.), 51 L. R. A. 463, when the prosecution was instituted in furtherance of the interests of the partnership and by direct authority of its members.

A note to this case reviews the authorities on the subject of the liability of partnership for torts.

NUISANCE—CREATED BY LICENSE—LIABILITY OF LANDOWNER.—The liability of a landowner for a nuisance created by another person is held, in *Rockport v.*